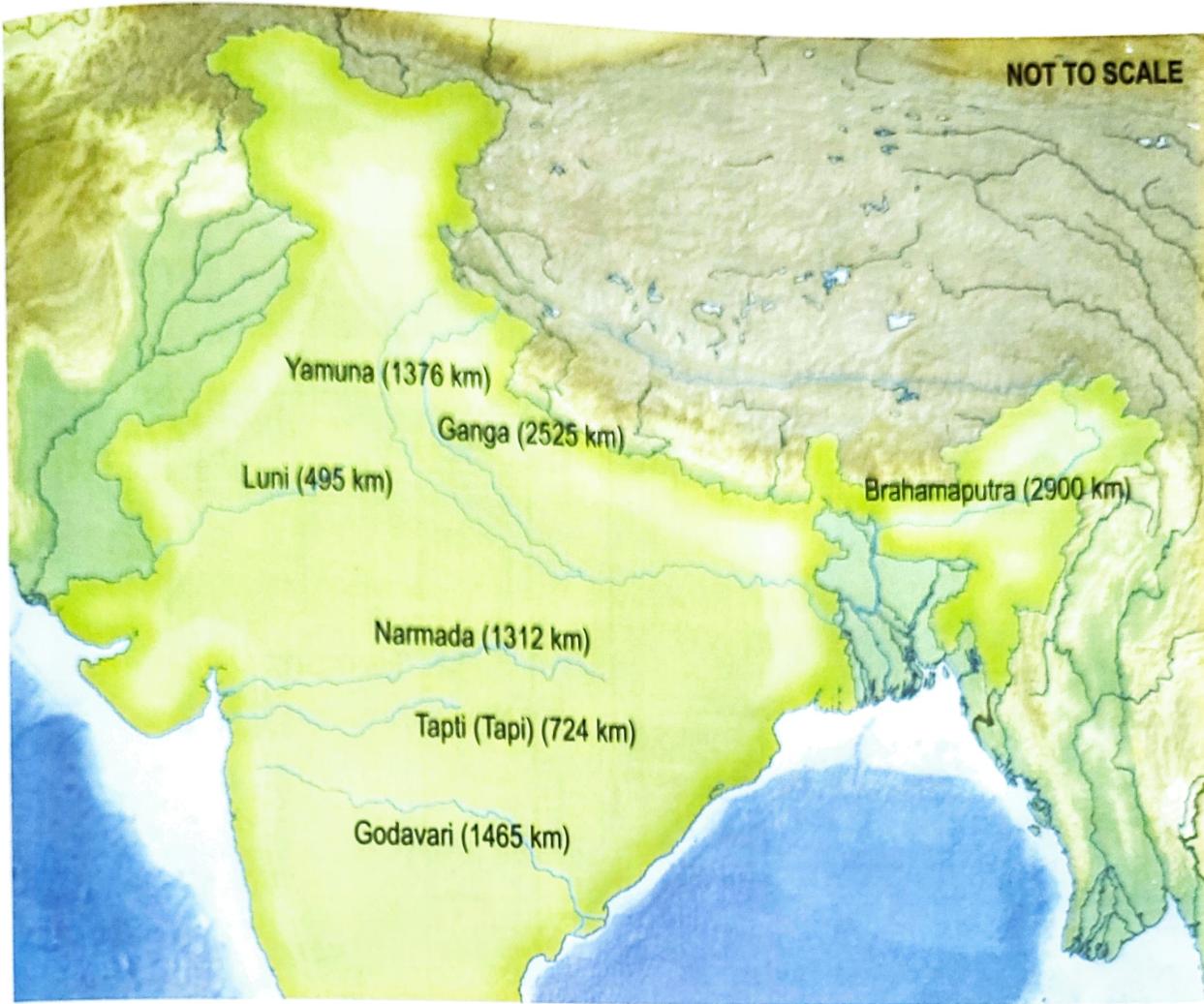


# Place Value and Numbers

Let's Revise :



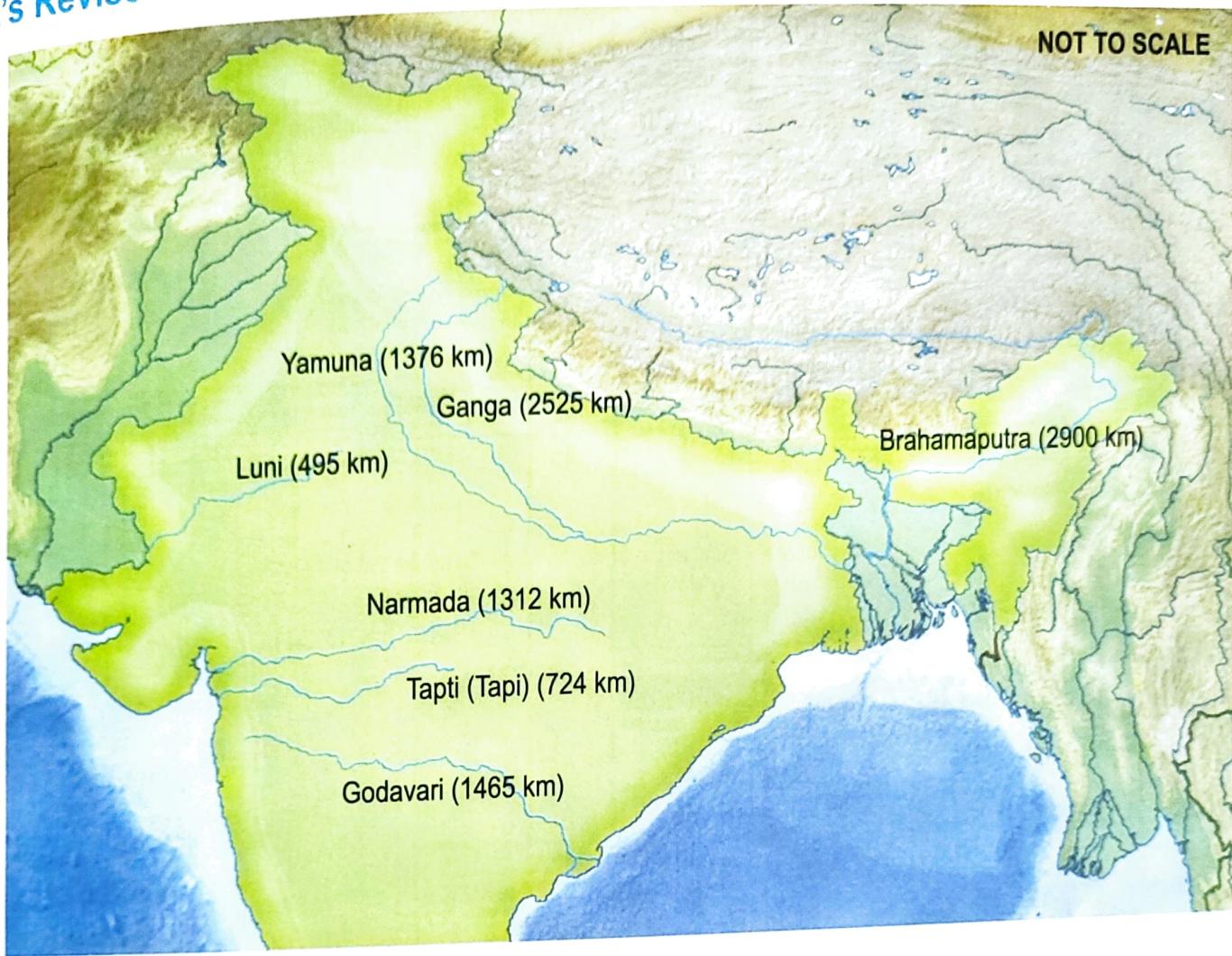
1. Look and study the given map of India. Also answer the following questions:

- a) Which is the longest river? 2900 Brahmaaputra
- b) Which is the shortest river? Luni 495
- c) What is the length of river Godavari? 1465
- d) Name the rivers which are longer than the Narmada. Godavari
- e) Arrange the rivers in the descending order according to their length

2900 , 2525 , 1465 , 1376  
 1312 , 724 , 495

# 1 Place Value and Numbers

Let's Revise :



1. Look and study the given map of India. Also answer the following questions:

a Which is the longest river?

2900 Brahmaputra

b Which is the shortest river?

Luni 495

c What is the length of river Godavari?

1465

d Name the rivers which are longer than the Narmada.

Godavari Yamuna

e Arrange the rivers in the descending order according to their lengths:

2900 , 2525 , 1465 , 1376 ,  
1312 , 724 , 495 .

# Electricity Bills of 4 Neighbours

Bill No.- 1

**Ms. Kalpana**

BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.

**Electricity Bill**

Out: 29.01.2016 Due Date: 29.01.2016

Name : Ms. Kalpana	Sanctioned Load : 2.00 (kW)	CA No. : [REDACTED]
Billing Address :	Contract Demand : 2.00 (kW)	Energy Date : 05.01.2015
Mobile / Tel. No. : [REDACTED]	M D I : 2.00 (kW)	Meter Type : IPSK
District / Division : Dwarka	Power Factor : 1.000	Supply Type : LT
Meter Reading Status : NR	Pole No. : DWKNEA0151	Bill No. : 100602139641
Bld Month : JAN-16	Walking Sequence : S19051077AA	Bill Basis : Provisional
Bld Date : 12-01-2016	Cycle No. : 22	Reason : Reading requires confirmation
Tariff Category : Domestic   Residential		

**Amount**  
₹ 4062

**Billing Details**

Current Period Charges ( 28-11-2015 to 07-01-2016 )					
Item Charges (A)	Slab-wise Energy Charges	Slab-wise FPA/PPA	T.O.D.	Netd/Bill	Total Amount (F) = (B+C+D+E+F+G)
Cont. Measured During	Billed Units	Unit Rate	Amount(B)	Amount(C)	Amount(D)
1.1.1 Meter	133.00	4.00	532.00	6.00	31.92
1.1.2 Miles					
					₹ 4062

Bill No.- 2

**Mr. Jasraj**

BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.

**Electricity Bill**

Out: 29.01.2016 Due Date: 29.01.2016

Name : Mr. Jasraj	Sanctioned Load : 2.00 (kW)	CA No. : [REDACTED]
Billing Address :	Contract Demand : 2.00 (kW)	Energy Date : 05.01.2015
Mobile / Tel. No. : [REDACTED]	M D I : 2.00 (kW)	Meter Type : IPSK
District / Division : Dwarka	Power Factor : 1.000	Supply Type : LT
Meter Reading Status : NR	Pole No. : DWKNEA0151	Bill No. : 100602139641
Bld Month : JAN-16	Walking Sequence : S19051077AA	Bill Basis : Provisional
Bld Date : 12-01-2016	Cycle No. : 22	Reason : Reading requires confirmation
Tariff Category : Domestic   Residential		

**Amount**  
₹ 2159

**Billing Details**

Current Period Charges ( 28-11-2015 to 07-01-2016 )					
Item Charges (A)	Slab-wise Energy Charges	Slab-wise FPA/PPA	T.O.D.	Netd/Bill	Total Amount (F) = (B+C+D+E+F+G)
Cont. Measured During	Billed Units	Unit Rate	Amount(B)	Amount(C)	Amount(D)
1.1.1 Meter	133.00	4.00	532.00	6.00	31.92
1.1.2 Miles					
					₹ 2159

Bill No.- 3

**Mr. Aakash**

BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.

**Electricity Bill**

Out: 29.01.2016 Due Date: 29.01.2016

Name : Mr. Aakash	Sanctioned Load : 2.00 (kW)	CA No. : [REDACTED]
Billing Address :	Contract Demand : 2.00 (kW)	Energy Date : 05.03.2015
Mobile / Tel. No. : [REDACTED]	M D I : 2.00 (kW)	Meter Type : IPSK
District / Division : Dwarka	Power Factor : 1.000	Supply Type : LT
Meter Reading Status : NR	Pole No. : DWKNEA0151	Bill No. : 100602139641
Bld Month : JAN-16	Walking Sequence : S19051077AA	Bill Basis : Provisional
Bld Date : 12-01-2016	Cycle No. : 22	Reason : Reading requires confirmation
Tariff Category : Domestic   Residential		

**Amount**  
₹ 7540

**Billing Details**

Current Period Charges ( 28-11-2015 to 07-01-2016 )					
Item Charges (A)	Slab-wise Energy Charges	Slab-wise FPA/PPA	T.O.D.	Netd/Bill	Total Amount (F) = (B+C+D+E+F+G)
Cont. Measured During	Billed Units	Unit Rate	Amount(B)	Amount(C)	Amount(D)
1.1.1 Meter	133.00	4.00	532.00	6.00	31.92
1.1.2 Miles					
					₹ 7540

Bill No.- 4

**Mr. Hemant**

BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.

**Electricity Bill**

Out: 29.01.2016 Due Date: 29.01.2016

Name : Mr. Hemant	Sanctioned Load : 2.00 (kW)	CA No. : [REDACTED]
Billing Address :	Contract Demand : 2.00 (kW)	Energy Date : 05.03.2015
Mobile / Tel. No. : [REDACTED]	M D I : 2.00 (kW)	Meter Type : IPSK
District / Division : Dwarka	Power Factor : 1.000	Supply Type : LT
Meter Reading Status : NR	Pole No. : DWKNEA0151	Bill No. : 100602139641
Bld Month : JAN-16	Walking Sequence : S19051077AA	Bill Basis : Provisional
Bld Date : 12-01-2016	Cycle No. : 22	Reason : Reading requires confirmation
Tariff Category : Domestic   Residential		

**Amount**  
₹ 5009

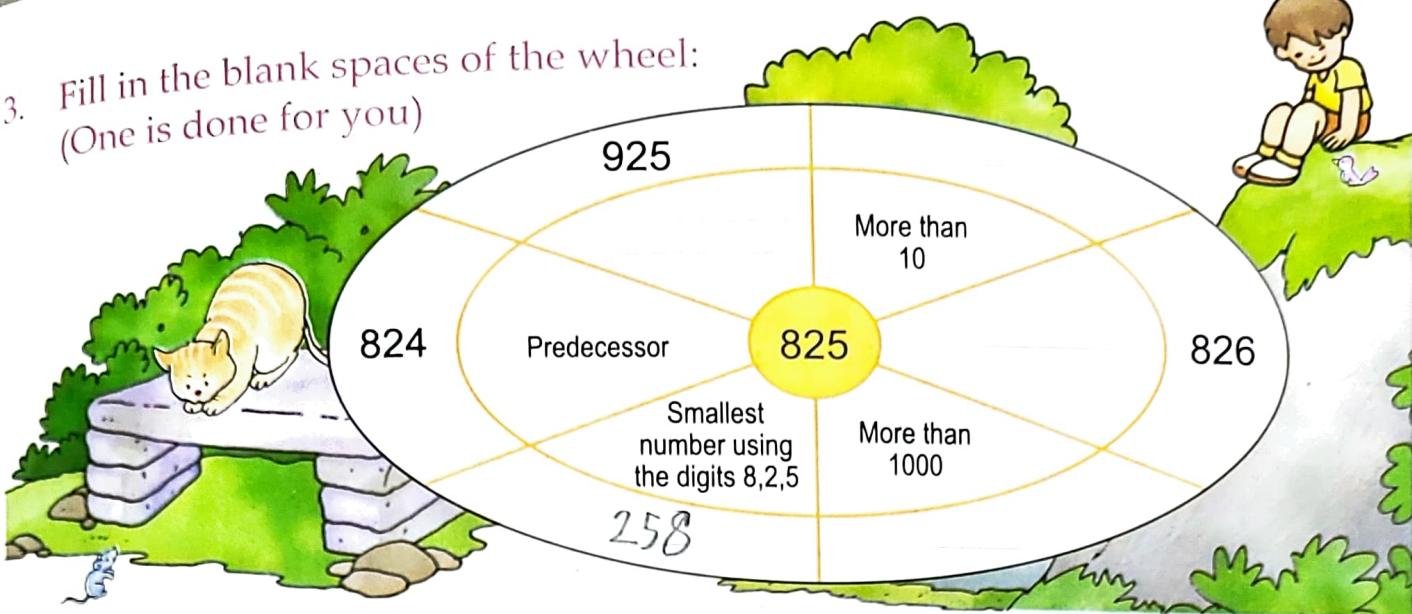
**Billing Details**

Current Period Charges ( 28-11-2015 to 07-01-2016 )					
Item Charges (A)	Slab-wise Energy Charges	Slab-wise FPA/PPA	T.O.D.	Netd/Bill	Total Amount (F) = (B+C+D+E+F+G)
Cont. Measured During	Billed Units	Unit Rate	Amount(B)	Amount(C)	Amount(D)
1.1.1 Meter	133.00	4.00	532.00	6.00	31.92
1.1.2 Miles					
					₹ 5009

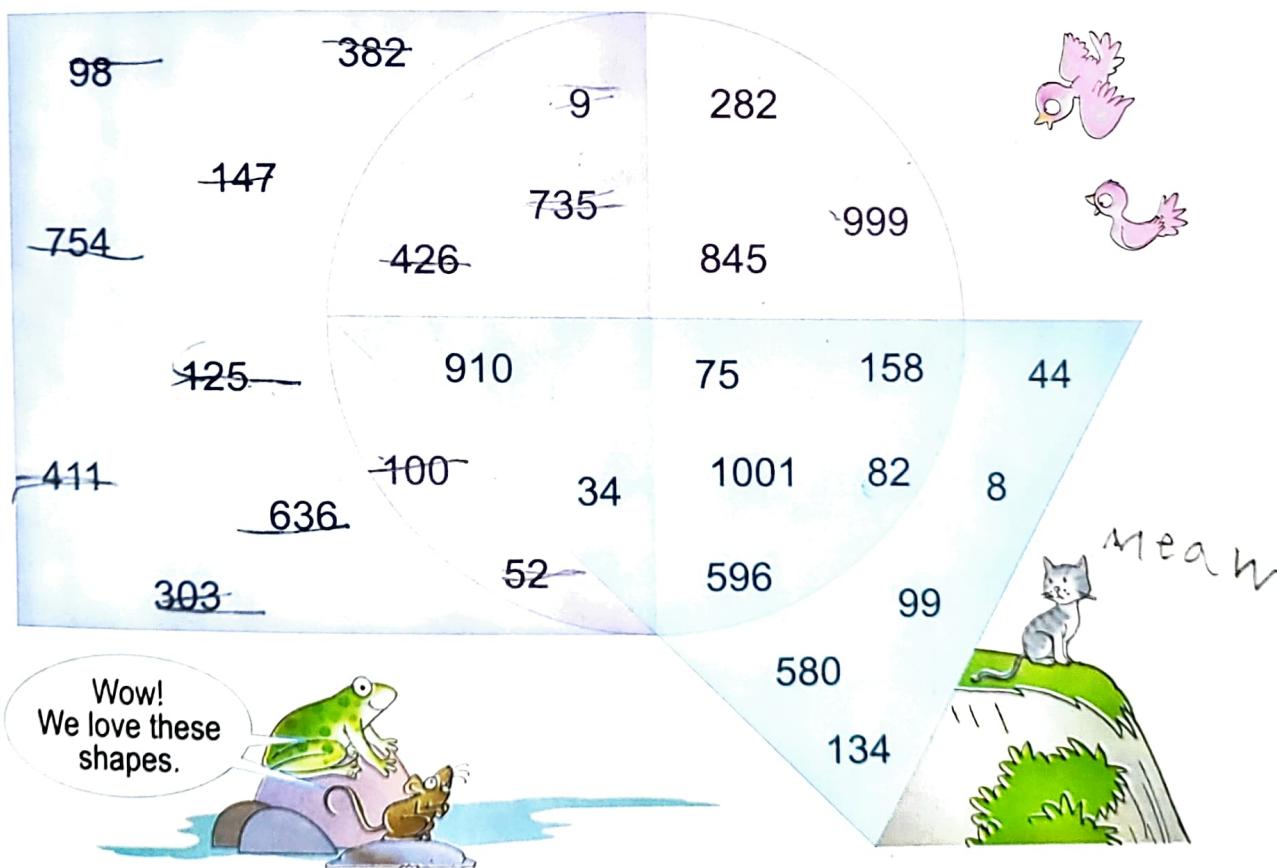
2. Observe the electricity bills of four neighbours for a month and answer the following questions:

- Who has consumed the maximum electricity in a month?
- Who got the minimum bill?
- Write the amount to be paid by Ms. Kalpana in words.
- Write 5009 in the expanded form.
- What message do you get by comparing the bills?

3. Fill in the blank spaces of the wheel:  
(One is done for you)



4. Look at the picture carefully and find answers for the following:



- a) The odd numbers which are only in the square and not in the triangle or the circle are: 9 735 147 303 411 125 845 999
- b) The even numbers which are in the circle and the square but not in the triangle are: 382 98 52 426 910 100 636 754
- c) The even numbers which are in the circle, square and triangle are:

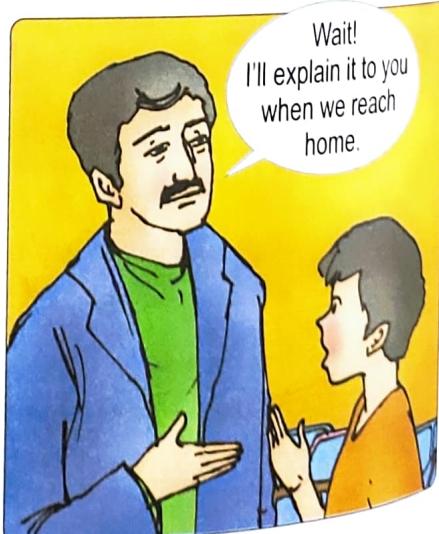
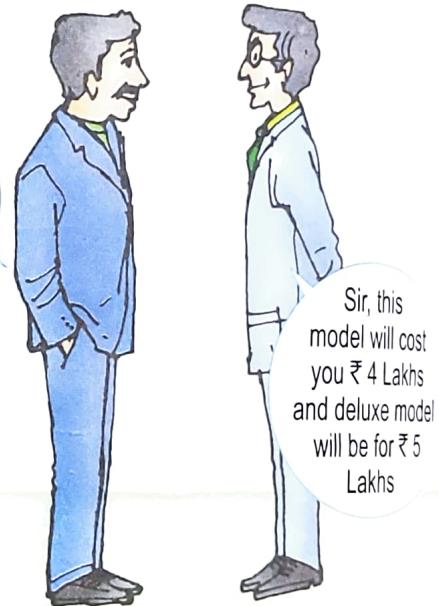
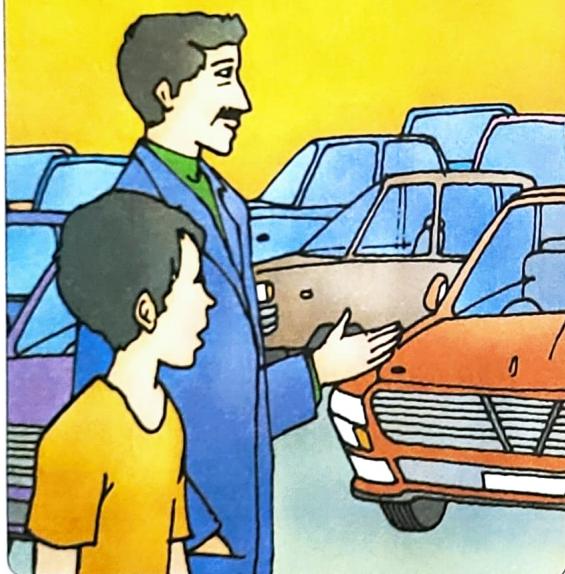
## Let's Understand :

### How much is one lakh?

Varun went to Motors Showroom with his father to buy a new car.



He was very happy to see such beautiful cars and got confused to buy which one.



At home...



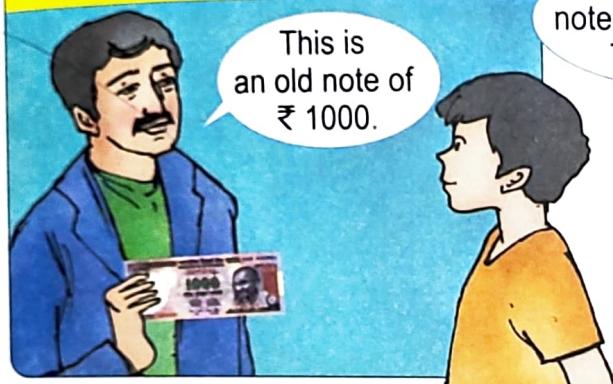
Papa, now explain what is a lakh?

OK!  
Get your play money.

Varun brings his play money of old currency notes.

Now explain please.

Varun's father showed him an old note of thousand rupees.



This is an old note of ₹ 1000.

Ten such notes of ₹ 1000 make Ten thousand.

Means ₹ 10,000.



Now



₹ 10000 + ₹ 10000 + ₹ 10000 + ₹ 10000 +  
₹ 10000 + ₹ 10000 + ₹ 10000 + ₹ 10000 +  
₹ 10000 + ₹ 10000 = ₹ 1 lakh.



It means,

10 ten thousands = 1 lakh

20 ten thousands = 2 lakhs

30 ten thousands = 3 lakhs

50 ten thousands = 5 lakhs

Similarly

100 thousands = 1 lakh

200 thousands = 2 lakhs

300 thousands = 3 lakhs

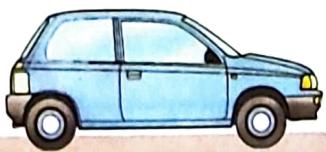
400 thousands = 4 lakhs

#### For the Teacher

The teacher may conduct this activity in the class and encourage children to find the relation between different place values by using play money.

Now help Varun to make bundles of notes for buying the following cars:

a



₹ 1 Lakh 20 Thousand

b



₹ 4 Lakh 50 Thousand

c



₹ 5 Lakh 30 Thousand

d



₹ 6 Lakh 15 Thousand

Varun and his father decided to buy a car in the range of ₹ 5 lakh to 6 lakhs.  
Help them to make a cheque for the same in favour of Tech Motors:-

Date: .....

Pay .....

Amount in words: Rupees .....

₹ .....

ABC Ac. Number  L.F.  INTL

 ABC Bank

Street No.- 55, ABC Road, New Delhi  
110001

Signature .....

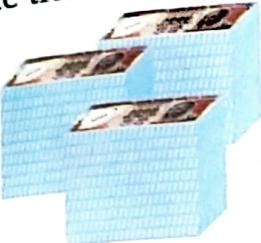
6

For the Teacher

The teacher may guide the students to use the stickers given at the end of the book or to use the play money they have.

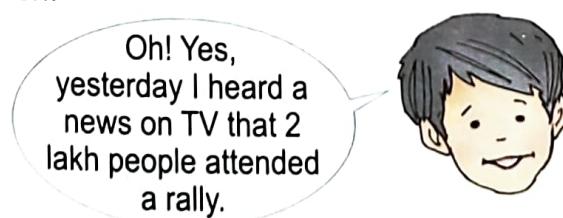
## Let's Practise :

Write the numeral for the following:

- a  +  +  = ₹ \_\_\_\_\_
- lakhs + \_\_\_\_\_ ten thousand + \_\_\_\_\_ thousands
- b  +  +  +  = ₹ \_\_\_\_\_
- lakhs + \_\_\_\_\_ ten thousands + \_\_\_\_\_ thousand + \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds
- c  +  +  +  +  = ₹ \_\_\_\_\_
- lakh + \_\_\_\_\_ ten thousands + \_\_\_\_\_ thousands + \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds + \_\_\_\_\_ tens

## Let's Explore :

Now, Varun's father asked him to explore and find out the places where he can see the numbers in lakhs being mentioned or written.



Now, help Varun in exploring newspapers/ magazines where numbers in lakhs have been mentioned and paste the pictures in the notebook :

### For the Teacher

Teachers will make the students practice such questions with play money in the class.

## Reading and Writing 5 and 6 digit numbers.

As we all know that:



Smallest 4-digit number =

Largest 4-digit number =

Now, if we add 1 to the largest 4 digit number, we get:

+ 1 = \_\_\_\_\_ (Ten Thousand)

(Largest  
4 digit number)

(Smallest  
5 digit number)

It means



Smallest 1 digit number

## Largest 1 digit number

Smallest 2 digit number

## Largest 2 digit number

Smallest 3 digit number

## Largest 3 digit number

Smallest 4 digit number

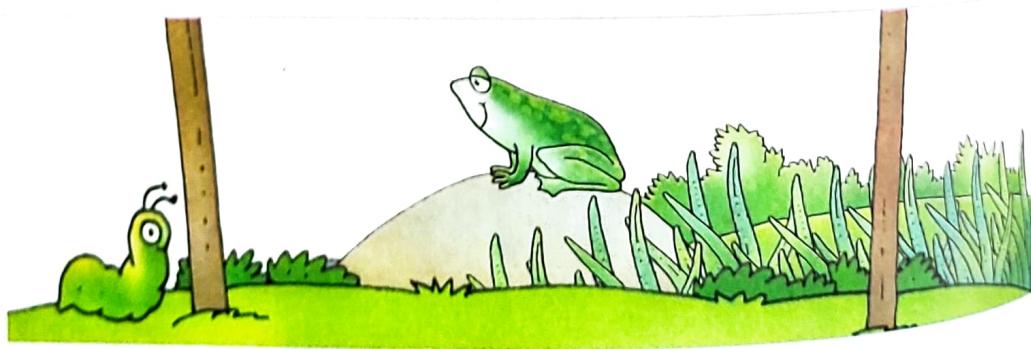
## Largest 4 digit number

## Smallest 5 digit number

## Largest 5 digit number

## Smallest 6 digit number

So, largest 6 digit number



Likewise we can also say that:

+ 1 = (One Lakh)

(Largest  
5 digit number)

(Smallest  
6 digit number)

To read and write large numbers we need to group the places into periods:

Period	Lakhs	Thousands			Ones		
Places	One Lakh 1,00,000	Ten Thousands 10,000	One Thousand 1,000	Hundreds 100	Tens 10	Ones 1	

We can mark periods using commas, for example 3,54,729



### Let's Practise :

1. Write the given numbers in the place value chart:

Period	Lakhs	Thousands			Ones		
Places	One Lakh	Ten Thousands	One Thousand	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
a 6,93,007							
b 8,02,108							
c 5,12,067							
d 76, 125							
e 41,380							
f 3,74,298							

2. Mark the periods using commas and write the number in words:

a 9 6 7 1 2 =

b 2 0 4 0 5 =

c 4 9 8 7 3 6 =

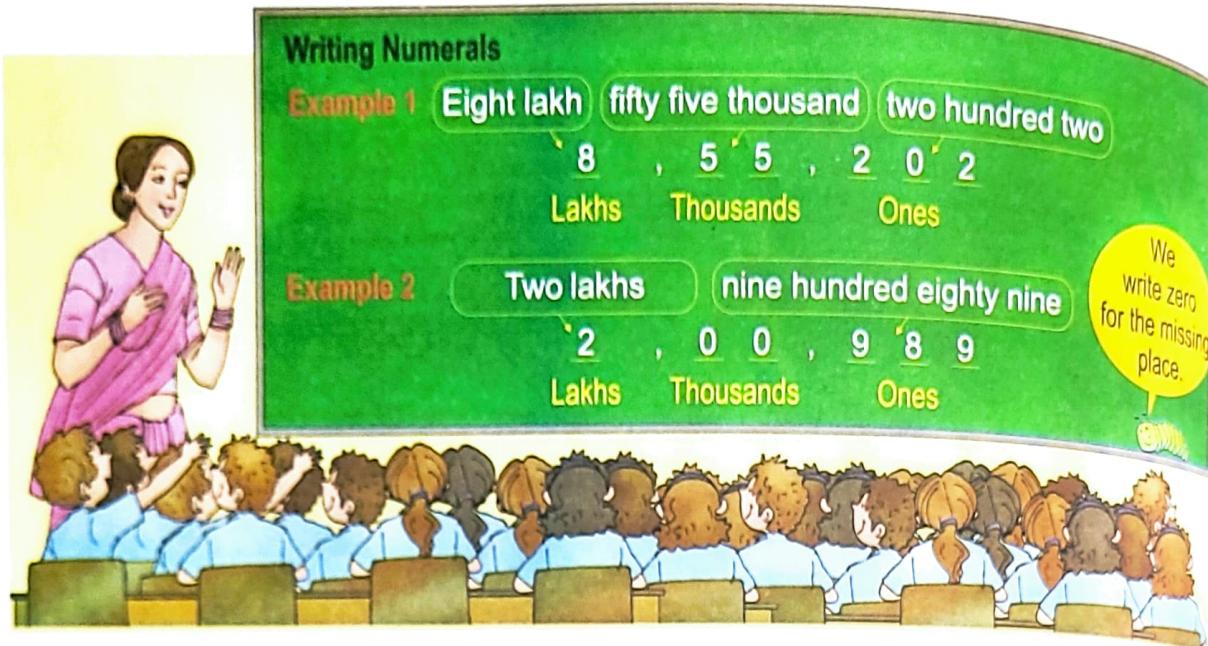
d 5 0 4 2 2 0 =

e 8 0 0 1 8 4 =

f 7 0 0 0 2 9 =

g 3 4 0 0 0 6 =

# In the Class



3. Write the numerals for the following:

- a) Seventy nine thousand, six hundred eighty two
- b) Thirty six thousand, four hundred four
- c) One lakh, twenty thousand, three hundred eighty six
- d) Five lakh, five thousand, fifty five
- e) Nine lakh, fifty seven thousand
- f) Eight lakh, two hundred twenty two
- g) Six lakh, six
- h) Three lakh, ninety nine thousand, five hundred
- i) Seven lakh, five thousand, four

4. Form a number which has:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) 3 at hundreds place<br>5 at lakhs place<br>1 at tens place<br>8 at ten thousands place<br>4 at ones place<br>2 at thousands place | b) 9 ones<br>4 lakhs<br>3 tens<br>1 thousand<br>6 hundreds |
|--|--|

Numeral:

In words:

Numeral:

In words:

5. Fill in the following blanks to complete the pattern:

- a) 13258, \_\_\_\_\_, 13260, 13261, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
b) 514623, 514624, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 514627  
c) 999996, \_\_\_\_\_, 999998, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

### Let's Have Fun :



A group of children are playing with the counters having digits 0 to 9 and making numbers of their choice. They made the following numbers:

- a) The largest 6 digit number using the above counters.

--	--	--	--	--	--

- b) The largest 5 digit even number

--	--	--	--	--

- c) The smallest 6 digit number having 8 lakhs

--	--	--	--	--	--

- d) The 6 digit number having 48 thousands

--	--	--	--	--	--

- e) The smallest 6 digit odd number

--	--	--	--	--	--

6. Observe the pattern carefully and fill in the blanks:

$$10,000 + 1 = 10,001$$

Ten thousand one

$$10,001 + 1 = 10,002$$

Ten thousand two

$$10,002 + 1 =$$

#### For the Teacher

The teacher may help the students to frame the number using the number cards given at the back.

$10,999 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$11,000 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$40,000 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

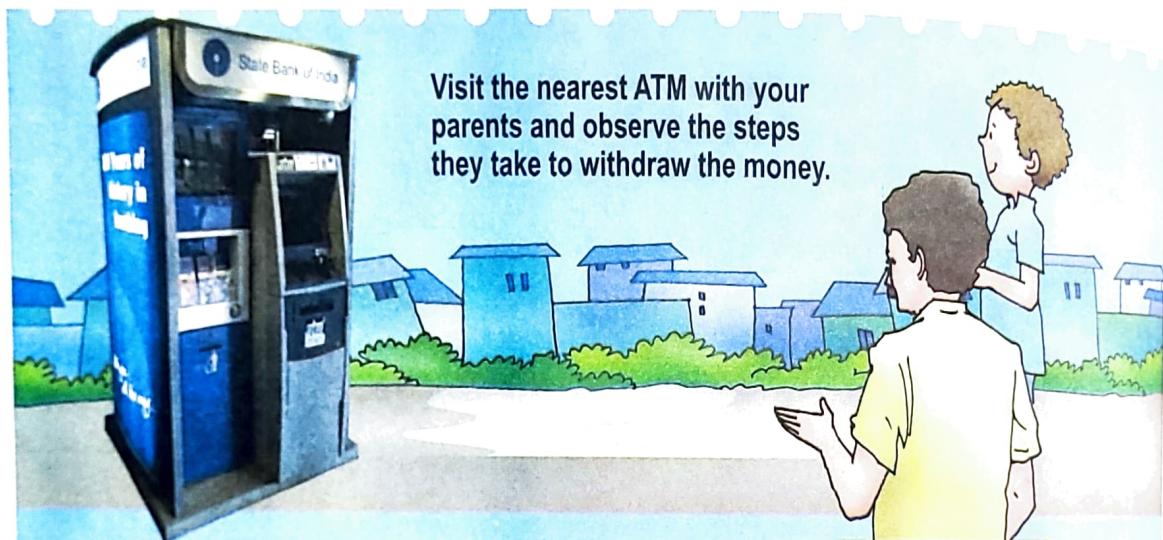
$90,000 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$90,900 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$99,998 + 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

So, 99999 is the \_\_\_\_\_ 5 digit number.

### Let's Have Fun at Home :



Visit the nearest ATM with your parents and observe the steps they take to withdraw the money.

#### Steps taken:

1. Inserted the ATM Card in the machine.
2. Entered the 4 digit number : \_\_\_\_\_

Its number name : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Entered the amount to be withdrawn.

4. Circle the buttons pressed to withdraw fifteen thousand rupees.

5. Which digit is pressed more than once?  
And how many times? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Available Balance :

- In words: \_\_\_\_\_



## Let's Correct:

### Number Dictation

Check the dictation sheet attempted by Lisa and correct her mistakes:

1. Eighty two thousand, three hundred = 802000300

*Correction:*

2. Three lakh, two thousand thirty = 3230

*Correction:*

3. Eleven lakh, eleven = 11011

*Correction:*

4. 4900604 = Forty nine thousand, six hundred four

*Correction:*

5. 51261 = Five lakh, twelve thousand, sixty one.

*Correction:*

6. 62905 = Six lakh, two thousand, nine hundred five.

*Correction:*

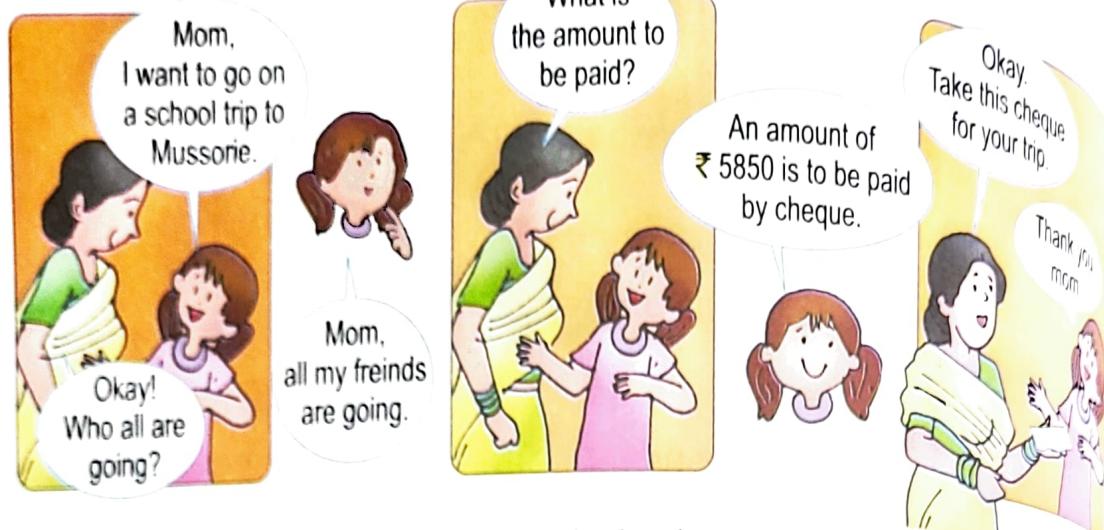
7. 569853 = Five nine lakh, eighty five thousand three

*Correction:*



## Let's Spot the Error :

Revathi and her mom at home.



But the cheque was dishonoured at the bank. Let's see why:

Pay <b>XYZ</b>		Date: <input type="text"/>
Amount in words: Rupees <b>Fifty eight hundred fifty only</b> <span style="float: right;">₹ <b>5850/-</b></span>		
A.B.C Ac Number	0123456789	<input type="checkbox"/> LF <input type="checkbox"/> INTL
<b>ABC Bank</b> Street No. 55, ABC Road, New Delhi 110001		
		Signature <input type="text"/>

Observe the above cheque carefully. Circle the reasons for which the cheque has been dishonoured by the bank. Help Revathi's mom to write a new cheque.

Pay <input type="text"/>		Date: <input type="text"/>
Amount in words: Rupees <span style="float: right;">₹ <input type="text"/></span>		
A.B.C Ac Number	0123456789	<input type="checkbox"/> LF <input type="checkbox"/> INTL
<b>ABC Bank</b> Street No. 55, ABC Road, New Delhi 110001		
		Signature <input type="text"/>

## Relation between different places

Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1,00,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1
$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$	$\times 10$

So,

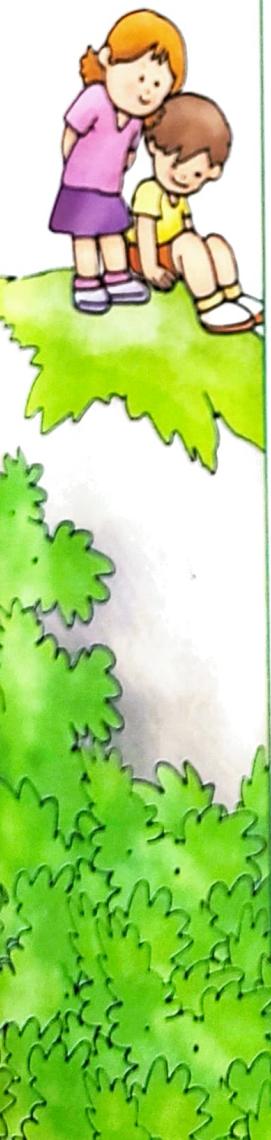
ones = 1 ten

tens = 1 hundreds

hundreds = 1 thousand

thousands = 1 ten thousand

ten thousands = 1 lakh



Similarly,

tens = 1 thousands

hundreds = 1 ten thousands

thousands = 1 lakh

Now think and tell:-

a) How many hundreds make one lakh?

hundreds = 1 lakh

b) How many hundreds make 5 lakhs

hundreds = 5 lakhs

c) How many thousands are there in 8 lakhs

thousands = 8 lakhs

### For the Teacher

The teacher will explain the relation between different places using place value chart.

## Place Value and Face Value

Place value of a digit depends on its place whereas face value of a digit remains the same irrespective of its place.

**Example:**

4,35,329

Place Value

Face Value

$3 \times 100$	$= 300$	3
$3 \times 10,000$	$= 30,000$	3

$$\text{So place value of } 5 \text{ in } 4,35,329 = 5 \times 1000 = 5000$$

Face value of 5      Value of Thousands Place      Place Value of 5

$$\text{Place value of } 4 \text{ in } 4,35,329 = 4 \times 1,00,000 = 4,00,000$$

Face value of 4      Value of Lakhs Place      Place Value of 4

Hence we can say:

**Place value of a digit = face value of the digit  $\times$  value of its place**

1. Write the period, place, face value and place value of the digit encircled:

S. No.	Number	Period	Place	Face Value	Place Value
1	34,625	Thousands	Ten Thousands	3	$3 \times 10,000 = 30,000 = 3 \text{ ten thousands}$
2	2,85,632				
3	7,02,945				
4	8,35,007				
5	6,24,575				

2. Write the expanded form of the following:

a

7 5 1,3 4 6

6 at ones place  $\rightarrow = 6 \text{ ones}$

4 at tens place  $\rightarrow = 4 \text{ tens}$

$\rightarrow =$

$\rightarrow =$

$\rightarrow =$

$\rightarrow =$

Expanded Form:

$$+ \quad + \\ + \quad + 4 \text{ tens} + 6 \text{ ones}$$

c

4,2 3,9 0 2

2

20,000

Expanded Form:

$$+ \quad + \quad + \quad + 20,000 \\ + \quad + \quad + \quad + 2$$

b

8,9 5,0 3 2

$0 \times 100$

$8 \times 100000$

Expanded Form:

$$8 \times 1,00,000 + \quad + \\ + 0 \times 100 + \quad +$$

d

3,7 9,1 8 6

3. Write the following numbers in their expanded form:

- a 82,743
- b 6,15,496
- c 5,02,993
- d 6,45,003
- e 4,00,059
- f 3,12,002
- g 9,80,015

4. Write in figures:

- a 7 lakhs + 3 ten thousands + 4 thousands + 8 hundreds  
= \_\_\_\_\_
- b 3 lakhs + 1 ten thousand + 9 hundreds + 5 tens + 2 ones  
= \_\_\_\_\_
- c  $(7 \times 1,00,000) + (5 \times 1,000) + (4 \times 10) + (5 \times 1)$   
= \_\_\_\_\_
- d  $9,00,000 + 70,000 + 800 + 20$   
= \_\_\_\_\_
- e  $1,00,000 + 4000 + 70 + 5$   
= \_\_\_\_\_
- f  $80,000 + 7000 + 100$   
= \_\_\_\_\_
- g  $3 \times 1,00,000 + 5 \times 1000 + 7 \times 100 + 3 + 1$   
= \_\_\_\_\_
- h 5 lakhs + 7 thousands + 2 tens + 6 ones  
= \_\_\_\_\_

## Comparing Numbers

Kavya and Manya have 6 number cards each. They both form a 6 digit number using their cards.



7 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5

Who has  
made the bigger  
number?



2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 1

• 7 lakhs > 2 lakhs •

So,  $7,30,415 > 2,79,081$

Next day, they played the game again and made two different numbers.



7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1

Who has made  
the bigger number  
this time?



5 digit number

$75,431 < 1,20,798$

Seventy five thousand,  
four hundred thirty one



1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 8

6 digit number

One lakh, twenty thousand  
seven hundred ninety eight

So, what do you think, why is Kavya's number bigger this time?

Ans.:

### Let's Practise

Compare the following numbers and put the appropriate symbol ( $>$ ,  $<$  or  $=$ )

a) 9,16,427

4,83,005

b) 19,326

19,529

c) 5,70,452

5,00,452

d) 2,08,395

99,095

e) 4,12,892

3,00,005

f) 84,987

(85,987-1000)

g) Successor of 99,999

(1,00,000+1)

h) Predecessor of 1,00,000

99,999

#### For the Teacher

The teacher may explain the comparison between two numbers using pair of numbers with same and different number of digits.

Now I  
Understand:



Number having  
more digits is always  
bigger than the number  
having less digits.

If two numbers  
have same number of digits,  
than I should compare the  
highest place to know which  
number is bigger.

## Ordering of Numbers

We have learnt to compare numbers, now we can arrange the numbers easily in **ascending order** (smallest to greatest) and **descending order** (greatest to smallest).

### Let's Practise :

1. Arrange the following in ascending order:

- a) 725168, 821095, 982431, 405128

Ans.: \_\_\_\_\_



- b) 105267, 912310, 401293, 123468

Ans.: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Arrange the following in descending order:

- a) 729400, 680129, 205690, 789999

Ans.: \_\_\_\_\_



- b) 502874, 390817, 60847, 690876

Ans.: \_\_\_\_\_

- c) 75924, 792453, 70210, 780524

Ans.: \_\_\_\_\_

- d) 831295, 825439, 800052, 85120

Ans.: \_\_\_\_\_

## Let's Practise :

1. Write the smallest even number that can be formed using all the digits once.

5      9      1      8      0      2

**Smallest Even Number**

In Figures

In Words

2. Using the number cards given below:  
(Do not repeat the digits in a number)

0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9

a) Form the largest 6 digit even number starting with 5.

In Figures	In Words

b) Write the successor of the number formed above.

In Figures	In Words

c) Form the smallest 6 digit number with 8 at hundreds place.

In Figures	In Words

d) Form a 5 digit even number whose all digits are even and the greatest digit is at ones place and the smallest digit is at thousands place.

In Figures	In Words